Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL X.] THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1810. 2687.

Sales at Vendue.

Every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in bills of the day.——All kinds of goods sold on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be returned and purchased at the lowest limitation prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Wanted to Hire for the ensuing Year,

A NEGRO MAN, who can work in the garden and take care of horses. Apply to PRINTER.

November 14. d

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,

Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins in boxes.
ALSO,
6 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.
James Patton.

April 19.

Just Published,
[Price 12 and a half Cents.]
For sale, at R. GRAY'S Bookstore, King-street.
A Discourse on the Resurrection of the Body;
By the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, President of Princeton College.

November 10.

NEW ALMANAC.
COTTOM & STEWART,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THEIR
ALMANAC,
For 1810.
containing, besides the astronomical calculations, a variety of useful and entertaining matter.

ALSO,
GERMAN ALMANCS,
For 1810.
For sale by the Gross, Dozen, or single

October

Charles Slade & Thos. Grimshaw,

HAVING entered into partnership in the ROPE-MAKING BUSINESS, offer for sale, at their store on Merchants' wharf, a general assortment of CORDAGE and SHIP-CHANDLERY, at which place, or at their rope-walk, they will receive orders for any description of Cordage warranted to be made out of the best materials and manufactured in such a manner as will bear the inspection of the best judges.

N. B. A liberal price will be always given for HEMP of the best quality.

November 24. d

MILITARY LANDS.
FOR SALE,
Will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,
A Warrant for 696 acres of Land, granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 13.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles from Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferry and about the same from the Potomac ferry crossing to the city of Washington—a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, containing about 470 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling house, large enough for a genteel family, together with all the outhouses requisite, all new or nearly so; an orchard of choice trees of selected fruit, together with a variety other fruit trees, a proportion of improved meadow for the scythe, and a large addition more may easily be made. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by application to Mr. JOHN DULIN, adjoining the said farm, or the subscriber on the premises.

E. Dulin.

For Freight or Charter,

The Barque
George William,
Burthen 160 tons,
STEPHEN HOPKINS, Master.
Apply to
John G. Ladd,
Who has for sale, now landing from said barque,
118 quarter casks first quality Sherry Wine
40 chests Young Hyson, Hyson and Imperial Teas, of the latest importation.
The above entitled to debenture.
Dec. 30.

LANDING
From the Norfolk Packet and for sale by
Lawrason and Fowle;
15 hhds. Retailing MOLASSES,
100 boxes Fresh Muscatel RAISINS.
January 8.

JAMES BACON
Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has
Recommenced the Grocery Business,
At his Store on King near Washington-street.
WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,
A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,
Warranted genuine, particularly his
TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,
Which are of a superior quality—He will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.
May 2. dtf.

☞ BUTTER.

4000 lbs. firkin Butter, in good shipping order.
20 boxes Dixon's fresh Mustard.
40 kegs Leiper's & Garret's Snuffs,
Just received by
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax-streets.
With a general assortment of Groceries as usual.
November 28.

Joseph H. Mandeville,
Offers for sale the following articles, by wholesale or retail.
5000 bush. Lisbon and Liverpool Salt
20000 lbs Green Coffee, in barrels and bags
5000 Goshen Cheese, of excellent quality in casks
100 New England do. do.
200 bbls. of Herrings, Shad and Mackarel
50 tons Plaister Paris
20 bales prime Upland Georgia Cotton.
10 hhds. Jamaica, Antigua and Demarara Rum
4 pipes French and ditto Brandy
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar
50 bbls. do. do. different qualities
2 hhds. Copperas
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin, } TEAS.
Madeira, Lisbon, Claret, and Catalonia } WINES,
Holland and Country Gin
New England Rum in hhds and bbls.
Peach and Apple Brandy in bbls.
Martinique Cordials, in boxes
Loaf and Lump Sugar, Havannah Honey per gallon, Figblue,
Molasses in hhds. Spanish Flotant Indigo, Spanish Cigars, Butter,
Harris's and Taylor's manufactured Tobacco in kegs,
Gunpowder and Shot of different sizes,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento, Chocolate Nos. 1 and 3, Mould and Dipt Candles,
Malaga Raisins in boxes,
Pipes in boxes, 3 gross each,
Hingham box's, Hamilton's Garrett's and Leiper's Snuff in bottles.
London and Philadelphia Mustard,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c.
ALSO,
A constant supply of WATER CRACKERS and best SUPERFINE FLOUR, by retail, and
30 hhds. of Maryland and Virginia Tobacco.
November 30.

FOR FREIGHT,

The staunch, fast sailing SCHOONER
General Johnston,
Burthen about one hundred tons, Stephen L. Davis, master.—Apply to
John G. Ladd.
January 4.

LIBERAL WAGES
WILL be given for a smart active BOY and GIRL for the ensuing year
Apply to the Printer.
Dec. 26.

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE BY
CHARLES I. CATLETT,
75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young Hyson Teas.
30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.
20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon and Teneriffe Wine.
8 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar.
2000 lbs. Seine Twine.
50 boxes Mould Candles.
50 do. Spanish Segars.
8 barrels Pimento.
October 16.

LANDING
From the sloop Ranger, Captain Campbell, and for sale by
Lawrason and Fowle,
30 tons Plaister Paris
20 barrels New-England Rum
100 kegs Salmon
4 chests Hyson Tea
30 coils Grass Rope
5000 yards Tow Cloth
33 casks Goshen Cheese, of a superior quality.
IN STORE,
30,000 weight Green Coffee
25 hogsheads and 20 barrels Muscovado Sugars
10 chests Young Hyson Tea, of a superior quality.
50 cases Florence Oil, 12 bottles each
100 bolts Ravens Duck
100 reams Writing Paper.
30 barrels Tanners Oil
3 casks Sperm Oil
4 pipes 4th proof Alicant Brandy
4 puncheons Jamaica Rum
200 barrels Mess No. 1 & No. 2 Beef
50 barrels Prime Pork
150 boxes Brown Soap
6 casks Timothy Seed
50 boxes Cod Fish
50 Do. No. 1 & 3 Chocolate
10 barrels Salmon
20,000 lbs Soal Leather
30 packages Shoes different qualities.
30 casks Bellona Gunpowder
1 case German Checks.
WANTED,
1000 bushels clean Rye, for which Cash will be given.
Apply as above.

The Subscriber
Has received the following articles:
New Orleans and St. Croix Sugars of the first quality
Mississippi Cotton of the first quality
Cogniac Brandy, St. Croix Rum, Holland Gin
London Particular Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon } WINES
Superior Claret in cases
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, & Bohea } TEAS.
Best Green Coffee in bags and barrels
Gunpowder
P. B. Patent Shot, from B. B. to No. 9
Mould Shot, B. L. and S. S. G.
Salt Petre, double refined
Spanish Flotant Indigo
Copperas of the 1st quality
Fresh Nutmegs
Pimento and black Pepper,
Demijohns,
With a general assortment of GROCERIES, and as usual, old Jamaica Spirits Peach Brandy, and old Port wine in bottles.
The above articles will be sold very low by the wholesale or retail.

TO RENT,
A convenient and well finished BRICK HOUSE, at the upper end of King street.
James Sanderson.
Nov. 8 d

The Subscriber
Will dispose of at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, on Saturday the 20th day of Jan. on the premises,
The House and Lot on King-street,
Now occupied by Mr. Thomas Shreeve, reserving to himself, his heirs and assigns, a free passage at all times from it to the twenty feet alley in the back of the lot, to and from the house now occupied by Mr. Rt. Gray, and the buildings back of said house.
The terms of sale, one half cash, for the other half a note with a good endorser, payable in ninety days from the day of sale, and negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria.
Stephen Cooke.
January 3

ROSE HILL FOR SALE.

This healthy, beautiful, and well improved SEAT is now offered for sale.
It contains 400 acres, 150 of which are in wood. No land is better adapted to the use of Plaister of Paris, and there is some very valuable meadow land upon it.
For terms apply to W. H. Foote, esq. upon the premises, or to the subscriber in Charles county, Maryland.
Benjamin Dulany, jun.
September 14. d

☞ *New Hardware Store.*

ADAM LYNN & CO.
Have received by the ship DUMFRIES, *from Liverpool, via Baltimore,*
A large and general assortment of
Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, japanned & brass Ware:
Which they now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, at their store, corner of King and Royal-streets, lately occupied by *Peter Sherron.*
They have also for sale,
Barr-Iron and Steel.
December 11.

Orphans' Court,
Alexandria County, Dec. Term, 1809.
Ordered, that the executor of Wm. Fitzhugh of Chatham, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for eight weeks in the Alexandria Daily Gazette:
Teste,
Alex. Moore, Register.

This is to give Notice,
That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of Wm. Fitzhugh, Esquire, of Chatham, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to Alexander Moore, Register of Wills of Alexandria, on or before the 23d day of June next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 23d day of December, 1809.
Robert Randolph,
Executor of Wm. Fitzhugh, of Chatham.

Orphans' Court,
Alexandria County, Jan. Term, 1810.
Ordered, That the executors of *Christian Ludwick Hellrigel,* deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times in each week for for four weeks, in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.
Teste.
Alex. Moore, Register.

This is to give Notice,
THAT the subscribers of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of *Christian Ludwick Hellrigel,* late of the county aforesaid dec'd, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 10th day of January next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.
Given under our hand this 10th day of January, 1810.
Barbara Hellrigle, Ex'rx.
Jacob Christian Hellrigel,
John Douglas,
Ex'rs of Christian Ludwick Hellrigel,
January 10.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *December* 19.

DEBATE
ON THE JOINT RESOLUTION

Approving the conduct of the Executive in relation to the refusal to receive any further communication from Francis Jas. Jackson.

[CONTINUED.]

In committee of the whole Mr. BASSET in the chair—

[*Mr. Emott's Speech concluded.*]

But it has been objected that the British government is not disposed to treat with us on equal terms. That, however the minister may have expressed himself, yet it is to be recollected from the letter of Mr. Canning of the 23d of January, containing the three conditions, that they will not form a convention with this country, which does not contain the offensive propositions: Until the publication of Mr. Pinkney's letters, I am willing to confess to you that I had great doubts as to the sincerity of the British ministry. The propositions stated as coming from our government through Mr. Erskine, are so extraordinary that I could scarcely believe such information had actually been communicated; but I can no longer doubt after reading the letter of the 28th of May.

Mr. Pinkney in that letter, you will recollect, sir, states his interview with Mr. Canning when the latter declared that Mr. Erskine had violated his instructiods founded on his own letters, in which were set forth the particulars of several conversations that had passed between him and the heads of department here. Among other things Mr. Canning represented that from these conversations it appeared "that, on the subject of the orders in council, we would have no objection in case they were revoked as regarded the U. S. to repeal the embargo and non-intercourse laws as to G. Britain, and to continue them as to France and Holland and such other countries as should have in force maritime edicts similar to those of France, so long as those edicts remained; that we would allow it to be understood that the British cruizers might capture American vessels attempting to violate the embargo and non-intercourse laws so modified; that we would even agree to abandon during the present war, all trade with enemies' colonies from which we were excluded in peace."

Mr. Pinkney after giving the substance of the conversations as mentioned to him by Mr. Canning, adds:

"Mr. Canning proceeded to inform me that in consequence of these representations some parts of which he said I had myself confirmed in two conversations in January, he had framed and transmitted to Mr. Erskine, two sets of instructions, dated the 23d of that month, but not forwarded till sometime afterwards, the first of which related to the business of the Chesapeake, and the second to the orders in council, and the proposed commercial arrangements. *These instructions, together with the passages in Mr. Erskine's letter, written I believe in December last, which contained the above mentioned representations and some other details which I ought not to repeat, Mr. Canning read to me.*"

After the strong testimony by our own minister that the letter of Mr. Erskine was not only read to him, but that it contained the representations embodied in the instructions of the 23d of January, I can no longer doubt that such representations were really made. This circumstance too, goes strongly to repel the idea of additional instructions, as Mr. Canning had reason to believe not only that the conditions would be accepted here, but that he was closing with our offer. The letter of the 23d of January, thus explained, is no proof that the British government is not willing to meet us on fair and honorable terms.

Again, sir, the time for treating was peculiarly favorable to us. We have been led to believe that the disposition of Great Britain is very much regulated by her situation. That in the moment of success she is haughty, unbending and severe, and that when overtaken by adverse events, she is gentle and conciliating. Nay, we have heard that the different modifications of the orders in council from more to less severe, is owing to the defeats of the English or their allies, and that we may read the instructions of their minister here in the passing history of their war with France. Now the success of Napoleon at Wagram had decided the fate of continental Europe.—The defeat of the Austrians was supposed to place the political existence of their monarch in the hands of the conqueror, and in all probability the subjugation of Spain must follow. Had our executive waited a few days, he would have found that by the treaty of Vienna Austria had engaged to break off all intercourse with Great Britain and acceded to the prohibitory system of France. This state of things in continental Europe certainly made the friendship and good will of this country an object of interest and solicitude with England, and I must believe that under these circumstances the interest of the people of this country required an attempt at least to negociate.

Another reason why I do not think the interest of the people was consulted, is, that the act under the circumstances in which it now appears, with imputations on the British government, will necessarily occasion irritation and render an adjustment of our differences if not impracticable, at least more difficult. And in this point of view the adoption of the resolution on your table is more than impolitic. It is throwing the gauntlet to Great Britain, and who that knows the haughty spirit of that nation, who that has perused its history will answer for it that it will not be taken up. I shudder, sir, whilst I reflect that before we pass on this resolution, the correspondence and dismissal may produce the fatal mandate which will sweep our commerce from the ocean and lay our trading cities in ruins.

Are we prepared for this war? I cannot subscribe to the doctrine of the honorable gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Johnson) that we are to meet war, not prepare for it, and that it is in time to fit ourselves for the contest when we are attacked. To persons who inhabit the wilds of our western country, this doctrine may be correct, as the enemy, before it can reach them, must pass over their neighbors, and thus afford them time to prepare for the conflict. But those who live on the sea-board must, if this system is adopted, be sacrificed. We are without money, without an army, and without a navy. Our fortifications are unfinished and unmanned, and is this a state in which to invite hostility from a nation who has the means and the power at command to injure us. I know, sir, we have great resources—that we can draw forth men and money, but if we must have war, let us begin by preparing for it before we provoke it.

Again, sir, I do not consider the dismissal of the English minister as comporting with the interest of the people, because it appears to me, taken in connection with other matters, to be part of a system of hostility towards Great-Britain which is to end in war. On this subject I wish to be understood as not intending to question the views of those who advocate a British war, nay, I know the motives of some of them to be pure. I only question the policy of such a measure. To me it appears pregnant with incalculable evils to this country.

Perhaps my situation renders me unnecessarily sensible of this point, as I represent a state which must immediately and greatly suffer in such a war. It is not to be concealed that the state of New-York is in some degree a pledge to Great-Britain for the conduct of this country. Our seaboard is yet unprotected, and a British fleet may at any time destroy our capital (our pride and boast) and convert its vast population into hordes of wandering beggars. On the north we have a vast frontier of several hundred miles, sparely settled by industrious husbandmen, who with their families will not only be exposed to incursions from Canada, but will be an easy prey to the remorseless savages whose residence approach our borders, and who are perhaps now whetting their knives and their axes.

Permit me, sir, to mention a few of the circumstances which have brought alarm to my mind. The manner in which this mission and minister were held up to the public by the papers which are in favor of the administration is one circumstance. I am not about to charge this on the administration, for I hope and trust it did not proceed from them. I witnessed it with disgust as disgraceful to my country, but I witnessed it also with alarm, inasmuch as we are apt to consider the leading prints as so many indices to the feelings and views of our public men. Again, the manner, in which the negociation was conducted by our government induced me to believe that the object of the administration is not a treaty with Great Britain. The adherence to what I cannot but view as mistakes, the charges which are exhibited, the warmth of temper discoverable, and the harshness of expression adopted in the correspondence lead to this conclusion.

Again, the speedy termination of the negociation on a point not connected with the merits, and the publications in the state paper so near the meeting of Congress, assuming a form almost official, and having a tendency to inflame the public mind against the British minister and his government; the introduction of these resolutions, extraordinary in their terms, and without a parallel in the history of this country; the bill in the senate by the same hand providing for the forcible removal of a public minister who may have been or shall hereafter be guilty of a breach of privilege which (in appearance at least) is directed against this very minister; the various resolutions introduced into this house by the friends of the administration hostile in their character and views; all these are circumstances that lead me to believe that the aim and intention of the administration is a war with G. Britain.

I have much more to say on this subject, but as I am sensible that I have already taken up too much of your time, I will close with repeating, that I cannot give my assent to the resolutions on your table.

(Debate to be continued.)

From the Boston Gazette.

THE DIPLOMATIC POLICY OF MR. MADISON UNVEILED.

NO. IV.

The Origin, Progress, and Issue of Mr. ERSKINE'S *Arrangement*

WE have already shewn that his famous arrangement originated in several propositions stated by Mr. Erskine, to be the result of certain conferences with the members of our cabinet; and that so far from being the cause of *new offence*, these propositions must have been presumed by Mr. Canning to have been acceptable to our ministers. To disprove this point, the members of our Cabinet have assailed the discontented and disgraced minister, Mr. Erskine, and have induced him to make some explanatory concessions. These concessions, published by our Government in their own vindication, must according to all fair rules of construction, be considered most strictly against themselves: and we deduce from them most unequivocal proofs, that Mr. Canning had a right to draw the inferences which he has announced.

Mr. Erskine's letter of the 14th August is brought forward as the apology of our government, and as calculated to prove that Mr. Canning was not authorised to presume that our government would accede to the three conditions stated in his letter of instructions. The contrary inference may most fairly be drawn from Mr. Erskine's letter. His letter consists of two distinct parts:—1st. His statement of what he had actually communicated to his own government: and 2d. His declaration of what were his own private impressions, when drawn out by the denial of our ministers.

Upon the first condition, which imported that upon the repeal of the British Orders in Council, we would withdraw our Non-Intercourse as it respected Great Britain, and persevere in our non intercourse with France and her allies, Mr. Erskine states, that Mr. Madison assured him that "the United States would *at once* SIDE with that power *against* the other which might continue its aggression."

Upon being pressed *now*, after the affair, to explain himself, he says, that he never considered this to be a preliminary condition, because he knew that the president had no such power without the concurrence of Congress.

This, it must be remembered is Mr. Erskine's private opinion *after the disavowal*, and is not stated to have been made known to his Cabinet. This distinction of Mr. Erskine, sophistical and absurd enough to be sure, is the same which Mr. Erskine set up in his own defence in the Gazette of the United States, where he says, that he *could not have* presumed that a *British Minister* was so ignorant of the American Constitution as to believe that the president had such a power.

This very argument proves, that he *never stated* this distinction to his own Government, but presumed that they would understand it themselves. The whole of this reasoning is however bottomed upon an error; for as the President, and Senate have a right to conclude treaties, which ipso facto become the supreme law of the land, Congress are bound like all other *subjects* of this country, to carry them into execution. This principle was settled in the case of Jay's treaty.

Upon the second condition, Mr. Erskine stated to his Government that Mr. Gallatin said, "that it was the intention of the U. States to abandon the attempt to carry on a trade with the colonies of the belligerents in time of war, which was not allowed in time of peace;" and the reason he assigns is conclusive evidence, that he understood Mr. Gallatin rightly; for he adds, "that the U. S. would *trust* to their being permitted by France to carry on such trade in time of peace, as to entitle them to a continuance of it in time of war."

This is too plain to require any explanation; it includes the total cession of the colonial trade. This is what Mr. Erskine stated to his government, and on this express idea is Mr. Canning's 2d proposal founded.

Four months after this, and after his disgrace, Mr. Erskine declares, that *he understood* by this only the *direct colonial trade*. But this he did not state to Mr. Canning, and could Mr. Canning divine it? *Might* not, indeed *did* not Mr. Canning suppose that as our trade with the colonies of France was reduced by captures of the French islands and actual blockade, to almost nothing, that our Cabinet were ready to relinquish it?

Thus it is proved, that the proposition made in Mr. Canning's letter of the 23d of January, 1809, so far from being insolent, were in fact founded upon what he had a right to presume were proposals to which our ministers had acceded; and it is far from being proved that they did not give Mr. Erskine reason to belive that they did agree to them.

We shall now proceed to prove that the arrangement entered into with Mr. Erskine affords no proof of a wish on the part of our Cabinet to adjust our differences with Great Britain; but that it was rather expected that it would widen the breach.

1st. There was good reason to believe, at the moment of the arrangement, that he not only acted without *full powers*; but that he had *violated his instructions.*

This point once established, and it being once conceded that our government expected a disavowal, it is a proof of great insincerity, instead of a desire of preserving peace.

No point can be more fully settled than that a mere letter of credence, appointing a man a minister resident, or even plenipotentiary, does not of itself, include the power to make a treaty. Hence we find that when ministers plenipotentiaries have made treaties, they have exchanged their full powers with the persons appointed to treat with them, although they themselves may have been resident at the court of the sovereign with whom the treaty is made for several years. *(*See Note.)*

This principle acquired additional force, and if usage had *not* sanctioned it, the particular circumstances in which Mr. Madison stood, would have afforded an ample apology for demanding Mr. Erskine's powers. Mr. Madison is an officer with limited power. This fact foreign nations are supposed, and indeed obliged to know. He was not empowered to restore the intercourse with Britain, except on the condition of his Britannic majesty's having *actually* withdrawn his orders in council. He might, however, have considered his majesty's promise to withdraw them, on a day certain, as tantamount to an actual repeal; but in such case, he had a right, nay he was in duty bound, to call for the power of the minister. Why was it not done? Because it was known, *we* say, not to exist. The delicacy in this case was truly *affected*. Great Britain could not have taken offence at the demand of an authority, when that authority was indispensable to the exercise of Mr. Madison's power.

But the *actual conditions* of Mr. Erskine's instructions were known; and it was known that the arrangement *violated* them.

This is in proof,

1st. By Mr. Erskine's letter of the 29th of April, to his own government, in which he states, that he had discussed the three conditions verbatim et seriatim, that is, word for word, and gives the replies of our ministers.

2d. By Mr. Smith's letter of the 19th of October last, in which he admits that the three conditions were known to him.—And,

3dly. By Mr. Erskine's explanatory letter, written at the request of our government, in which he says, "that in the discussions upon the conditions, he found no reason to believe, that any difficulties would occur in the accomplishment of the two former conditions as far as it was in

er of the president of the United
o agree to the first, and consistently
e explanation which I had given of
."

then it seems, the conditions were
known; and if there existed *public*
arising from Mr. Madison's limit-
rs, to require an authority before
ated, by his fiat, an act of Con-
ow much were the reasons increas-
how much more force they ope-
when he was informed, that the
minister was clogged with certain
ns, not *one of which* was conceded?
ence would *before* have required a
ibition of powers, how much were
otives increased by this disclosure
expectations of the British cabinet,
CERTAINTY of their discontent
ms actually agreed upon?
a *nice* metaphysical distinction is
rather calculated for the mob, than
reasoning part of society, that the
tions of January 23d, from Mr.
g, though known in *substance*, were
wn *in extenso*; and a species of
g law is introduced, that it was
there might be *provisional instruc-*
a lower tone. The whole evidence
before the public, and it appears
conditions were not merely the sub-
they were the *whole* of Mr. Er-
instructions and under the very li-
authority of Mr. Madison it was
y so to have presumed.

I shall perhaps be asked, what mo-
uld Mr. Madison have, knowing he
s restricted, and knowing he was
o punishment for violating a law of
ss, to make a convention which
umed would not be ratified?
ve one answer to make, which will
ly sufficient, though I c n g v t ven-

knew that the party, on which alone
pended for support, would praise him
y act which would prevent an adjust-
with great Britain. He knew *more*,
y honest and fair arrangement with
ation would be fatal to his popularity
ower.

was influenced in that case by the
motives which induced him to adopt
te more extraordinary step of dismis-
a British Envoy under pretence of an
t which never existed.
n both cases, he was sure of, and he has
ived, much more sincere praise from
friends, than if he had closed with Mr.
son's offer, and had conducted, as that
leman is authorised to do, a final ad-
ment of all our differences.
hat these suggestions are not the off-
ng of a jealous and fault-finding dispo-
n, the public will believe, when I come
nsider the offensive measures adopted
ur government, to prevent even the one
d arraugement of Mr. Erskine from
g accepted by the British Cabinet.

[*To be continued.*]

portant Note to the Diplomatic conduct of Mr. Madison unveiled—No. IV.

l Powers of a Minister necessary in addition to *his letters of credence.*

To prove that the ideas suggested in this
mber, of the total incompetence of a ge-
al letter of creden e to authorise the con-
sion of a treaty, are not only correct, but
nded upon an *authority which will not be troverted* by the United States, or by
r. Madison, I shall insert the correspond-
ce between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Ham-
nd on this subject.
I think this the more important, as an
a has been circulated in this town, found-
, as it is pretended, on the authority of
r. John Quincy Adams, that our govern-
nt had no right to demand Mr. Erskines
cial powers; and that it would have
n insolent in them so to have done. Let
ose who have been influenced by this opi-
n, read the following letters, and then
wer how far Mr. Madison could be jus-
ed in not demanding Erskine's *full pow-*
, and how he can with any decorum, ob-
t to the disavowal by Great Britain, of an
, not merely unauthorised but contrary
positive instructions.

" PHILADELPHIA, *Dec.* 13, 1793.

Mr. Jefferson, secretary of state, to Mr. Hammond, minister plenipotentiary of G. Britain.

IR,

" I have laid before the president of
United States the letters of Nov. 30th
d Dec. 6th, with which you honored me,
d in consequence thereof and particularly
that part of your letter of Dec. 6, where
u say you are *fully authorised* to enter
o a negociation, for the purpose of *ar-
nging* the commercial intercourse be-
een the two countries, I have the honor to inform you, that I am ready to receive a communication of *your full powers* for that purpose, at any time you may think proper and to proceed immediately to their object.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

TH: JEFFERSON."

Mr. Hammond, in his reply, says, he is only *instructed, not empowered* to conclude a treaty; but he coincides in the principle, and adds, that as he is a minister *plenipotentiary*, and is *instructed*, he thinks it sufficient "for the *commencement* of a *preliminary* negociation."

It will be observed that Mr. Hammond had been before *accredited* as a *minister plenipotentiary*.

In proof that Great Britain adheres to the same principle which Mr. Jefferson set up in 1793, against a British minister, we find that Mr. Jackson, in addition to his *letters plenipotentiary*, is furnished with a distinct set of *full powers*, & offered to shew them, but our cabinet declined to meet his offer.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11.

Captain GORDON, of the United States navy, was yesterday afternoon brought to Stelle's Hotel, Washington City, wounded, it is believed mortally, in a DUEL with A.C. HANSON, Esq. one of the Editors of the Federal Republican, Baltimore. We unders and the meeting took place in consequence of captain Gordon having borne a challenge from a Mr. WRIGHT, son of governor Wright of Maryland, to Mr. Hanson, which he declined receiving on account of the former conduct of Mr. Wright towards him. The ball entered his right side a little above the hip bone. Further particulars we have not learnt.

The ship Alexander, of Hallowell, commanded by captain Ballard of that place, bound from Virginia to London, laden with tobacco and staves of Americ n growth, was captured in August last by a French privateer the captain and crew taken out and carried to France, where they were put in close prison; the ship was afterwards retaken by an English gunbrig, and sent to London, her port of destination, where her cargo was delivered and freight paid, deducting 1-8 for salvage.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *January* 9.
[CONCLUDED.]

[*Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.*]

[*The following is a more full account of Mr. Potter's observations than what we gave yesterday.*]

This bill appears to have but few friends; some find fault with it because it is too strong, and others because it is too weak; but for my own part, I can discover a great deal of meaning in it, and if the chairman of the committee wanted to revive and enforce his old embargo system, he can do it in no way so effectual as by the present bill. Before it was for the interest of G. Britain to encourage our citizens in evading the law; but sir, by this law, we exclude the merchant ships of England from our ports, and what will be the consequences of this measure? A retaliating decree, excluding our vessels from her ports. She will not suffer us to be her carriers, nor our vessels to enter her ports, if her vessels cannot enter ours. Of course we shall have an embargo that cannot be evaded, except to some neutral ports, to sell our produce very low in the same manner we do now—we shall have no where to go, and the British navy to help us enforce it; and if we cannot bring property from a neutral port, other than the growth or manufacture of such port, this will make a complete and effectual non-intercourse, depriving us of both direct and indirect trade; we shall be, therefore completely shut in, and all foreign vessels shut out of our ports; it will be well for gentlemen who are desirous of such a state of things, to vote for this bill. I would retain such parts of the bill as would shut our ports to the ships of war of England and France, and repeal the friendless, miserable non-intercourse law, and leave the merchants once more to manage their own affairs in their own way, and look out for themselves.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Seybert) says, that he represents a commercial city that has a great interest in commerce, but that he would not give up our national honor for sordid gain, has found much fault with this bill, but has pointed out no substitute, he has told you that we have materials for manufacturing generally, and for ship building, but for my own part I cannot see the use of ship building if we cannot go on the water, and as for adopting his ideas of giving up commerce and withdrawing from the water entirely and becoming a ma nufacturing nation, I hope never will be the case, for as long as a young man can work with a reputable farmer two or three years and lives as well as he does while he is about it, and then take his money and go back into the country and buy him a tract of land and become himself an independent farmer, I hope I shall never see them reduced to the necessity of being shut up in a manufacturing establishment, spinning cotton or making pins and needles.

Mr. Fisk, *Mr. Sheffey* and *Mr. Taylor* spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Ross spoke against it; when the committee rose, reported progress, and the house adjourned.

[WEDNESDAY, *January* 10.

Several private petitions were presented and referred. Most of those petitions relate to post roads.

The house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. DESHA in the chair, on Mr. Macon's bill relative to the commercial intercourse between the United States and G. Britain and France and their dependencies.

Mr. Montgomery rose and advocated the bill. He was anxious to pass this bill as a commercial regulation; but he was not willing to stop here; he hoped this was only the first link in the great chain of measures which this congress ought to adopt.

Mr. Smilie was in favor of the bill; he thought it a valuable commercial regulation. He was decidedly against war at this time.

Mr. Potter.—It has been observed by the gentleman last up from Maryland (Mr. Montgomery) the non-intercourse is very injurious to this country and that it gives the English an exclusive privilege to carry our produce to market, and that they understood commercial regulations, and that there was no danger of Great Britain retaliating in this respect, that it would be an outrage. I agree that they understand commercial regulations and they can very easily evade the operation that is intended by this act without retaliating fully; for if they shall have the port of Halifax open for our vessels to carry our produce, and no other, what will be the consequence? All their ports will be open to our vessels to take away their produce and manufactures and only one for us to carry our produce to—If we want their manufactures we must send a ship with cash to purchase: or if we want to pay in produce we must then return and send another ship to Halifax with the produce of this country to dispose of to English agents at a very low price to be taken to Great Britain in their own vessels; so that she will be the carrier of our produce in the same manner that she now is under the operation of the present non-intercourse. When that bill passed every thing was predicted that has happened, and although it passed by a majority of this house it appears now to have no advocates, and the same thing will, I presume, happen to this. The same gentleman observes that if Great Britain should shut her ports against us it would be an outrage, as tho' it was not as great an outrage for us to shut our ports against her. For my own part I am tired of this unequal commercial warfare, operating only on ourselves. The gentleman from Penn. (Mr. Smilie) says there are three parties in this house: one for war, one for peace, and one for something else. I do not believe that there is any party in this house for declaring war. I wish that gentlemen that find fault would devise some system that they would be satisfied with; for my part I would retain the first section until the attack on the Chesapeake should be atoned for; and the section repealing the non-intercourse—leaving our trade to be carried on in the same manner as before our restrictions.

Mr. Livermore spoke again against the fifth section.

Mr. Rhea spoke in favor of the bill, but we could not understand enough to comprehend his arguments, if indeed he advanced any arguments.

The question on Mr. Livermore's motion for *striking out* was then taken and lost; only 31 rising in the affirmative.

The question was taken on Mr. Chittenden's motion to provide for the importation of salt from Great Britain and her dependencies;—this amendment was carried.

Mr. Macon made a motion to include Bermuda among the places enumerated in the fifth section. Carried.

Mr. Macon offered a few small amendments which were carried.

The bill having been gone through, at 2 o'clock the committee rose and reported the bill with amendments.

Mr. Macon moved to consider the bill immediately.

Mr Quincey wished to have the bill postponed for a few days.

On the question for immediate consideration it was carried to consider.

It was afterwards postponed, on motion of Mr. Milnor, until Friday next.

Mr. W. Alston called for the order of the day on the contested election of Jonathan Jennings.

FOR SALE,

108 hogsheads well selected Patuxent Tobacco, one hundred of which is expected here in a few days.

Jerome Plummer.

January 11, 3t

FOR SALE,

A stout healthy Mulatto Woman and her Child—the woman is 21 years of age, the child 3 years. She has been accustomed to house work, is sold for no fault, and has between 6 and 7 years to serve. Apply to the Printer.

January 11.

District of Columbia, to wit.

WHEREAS JOHN HORNER, jun. hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail bounds of Alexandria county, at the suit of Margaret Rose, and being unable to discharge the said claim, with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed—*Notice is therefore given*, to the creditors of the said John Horner, jun. that on MONDAY next, the 15th inst. between the hours of ten and 3 o'clock of the same day, at the court house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said John Horner, jun. and a trustee appointed agreeably to the said act of congress, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary.

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, this 11th day of January, 1810.

G. Deneale, C. C.

January 11. 3t

FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Girl, between 14 and 16 years of age. Apply to the Printer.

January 4.

LANDS
Near Alexandria to be Rented.

I WILL rent on moderate terms, to approved tenants, the whole, or any part of the following

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

160 acres comprehending that beautiful island called Bellisle, and upwards of 60 acres of marsh adjoining; the soil is excellent, and well adapted to the cultivation of oats, indian corn, vegetables and grasses; the marsh would afford a fund of manure for the adjoining lands, and is capable of being converted at an expence probably not exceeding 2000 dollars, into a watered meadow of inexhaustible fertility. The island has been joined to the main by a substantial causeway, abounds with wild fowl, and affords two excellent fishing landings for shad and herrings, which from their proximity to three rising cities, have been fished for several seasons past to great advantage. The improvements are a young apple orchard, a timothy meadow, and a house for the accommodation of fishermen.

140 acres situate on the eastern side of the Washington and Alexandria turnpike road, and distant about 1 mile from Alexandria, 5 from Washington and half a mile from the river. This property is under good enclosure, and will be divided into a number of handsome lots, well adapted to grass, gardens, or country retreats.

60 acres bounded by the western side of the said turnpike; will be divided into lots of a convenient depth, some of which will be sold in fee simple, affording a delightful view of the Potomac and Analosta rivers; of the navy yard and the cities of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown.

120 acres situate about a mile from Alexandria, and extending nearly a mile on each side of the Georgetown turnpike road. The whole of this tract lies remarkably level, and may be converted into grass lots, and meadow, equal to any in the county.

30 Acres adjacent to the Federal Spring, near the country seat of captain William Harper. A great part of this tract is prime meadow land; the situation well calculated for a retreat, or for a place of public entertainment, possessing the advantage of some excellent springs, and a fine picturesque prospect.

500 acres, situate between the new George-Town turnpike and Leesburg road, 150 acres whereof are arable and meadow land, the remainder woodland. Upon the premises there is a small but convenient dwelling house, situate on a commanding eminence, with kitchen, laundry, ice house, smoke house, corn house, stables, overseer's house, and other convenient out houses, a choice selection of fruit trees from the best nurseries, many of them in full bearing, consisting of the finest pears, peaches, apples, quinces, cherries, plumbs, almonds, apricots, mulberries, &c. with walnuts, grapes, strawberries, currants, and other hortulan productions, a never failing spring of water, and a meadow below the hill, lately sown and well set with timothy. In point of salubrity of air, beauty of prospect, fertility of soil and pleasantness of situation, this tract is equalled by few in the district.

ALSO,

For sale, or to be leased on ground rent for ever,

Upwards of 700 Building Lots, situate in the northern district of the town of Alexandria, partly on Queen, Columbus and Alfred streets, near the Episcopal church, and partly on Washington, Madison, Oronoko and Fairfax streets, among which are about 40 Lots fronting on the river, where the channel is bold, navigable and well calculated for wharfing

A plot and surveys will be shewn by col: George Gilpin, and the terms made known upon application to

Ch. Alexander.

January 4. eotf

Liverpool Coal for Sale,

On board the ship Allegany, Capt. Morris, laying at Conway's wharf.

Apply to

James Patton.

Dec. 27. eo3w

New Tooth Extractor.

THE subscriber has effected an improvement in the instrument for extracting teeth, by which that operation is rendered considerably less painful, and more safe, than by the common method, and applies in all cases.

During some months use of this instrument, (the only one except Bruff's Patent, where that will apply) the jaw has in no instance been injured, nor the gum torn (or lacerated.)

Persons who chuse it, attended at their homes as usual: Apply lower end of Prince-street to

Ch: Douglas.

Intending to apply for a patent, it cannot be seen for examination at present.

December 28. eo3m

Notice is hereby given

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT an election will be held at the court house in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of chusing nine Directors for the ensuing year agreeably to charter.

By order of the President and Directors,

Gurden Chapin, *Cash.*

December 19. eotc

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, by virtue of a deed of trust to him from Mr. *William Hodgson*, dated on the 10th day of November, in the year 1808, for the purpose of indemnifying Mr. John Hopkins—will, on the first day of February next, at the hour of twelve o'clock of that day, if fair; if not, on the next fair day at the same hour, proceed to sell, at the court-house, in Alexandria, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money three thousand acres of LAND, situate on the left fork of Big Sandy Creek, which land was, at the time of the grants for the same, in the county of Monongalia, in the state of Virginia.

The above tracts of land were granted by the state of Virginia, to John Allison by three several patents containing respectively one thousand acres: and bearing date on the first day of October, 1784, which land has been since duly conveyed to the said William Hodgson by deed dated 2d of August, 1790.

Edmund J. Lee, *Trustee.*

Nov. 27. eots

☞ *Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.*

INSURANCE OFFICE, 19*th Dec.* 1809.

THE Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that an election of fifteen directors, will be held at the court house in Alexandria, on Monday the 15th day of January next, ensuing.

By order,

J. B. Nickolls, Sec'ry.

2awt15thJan.

☞ Mr. Davis, of Richmond, will insert the above advertisement in his paper once a week till the 15th of January.

Just Received

And for sale by James Kennedy, sen. Bookseller, King-street,

Gentlemen and Lady's Pocket Almanacs, in plain and Morocco bindings, for the year 1810.

AND

Johnson's Virginia and Farmer's Almanacs for do. containing a variety of useful and entertaining matter—by the dozen or otherwise.

ALSO,

Dr. Hooper's Physicians Vademecum—just published—a very useful Manual for young gentlemen of the faculty. Price 112 cents.

Dr. Rees's Medical Guide.

Pennington's Memoirs of Mrs. Eliza Carter.

Blair's Lectures on Rhetorick and the Belles Lettres.

Adams's Roman Antiquities.

Complete Farrier (new edition.)

Misses' Magazine—2 vols.

Porteu's Lectures on St. Matthew.

Dr. Newcome's Harmony of the Evangelists.

Mrs. West's Letters to a Young Man.

Cowper's Poems and Task—seperate, elegant miniature editions.

Mediator's Kingdom, not of this World 37 and half cents

December 7. eotf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber by virtue of a deed of trust to him from WILLIAM HODGSON, dated on the 26th day of November, in the year 1808, for the purpose of securing *John Hopkins*, on the 6th day of February next, and at the hour of twelve o'clock of that day—if the day is not a fair one, then on the first fair day thereafter and at the same hour will proceed to sell for ready money, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises,

The Fee-simple Estate

In the following Property, to wit:

About five acres and ten poles of ground with the houses thereon, situate in the county of Alexandria, in the vicinity of the town of Alexandria, and adjoining the west side of Bellview, the residence of Mr. Hodgson, which five acres and ten poles are now in the possession of Mr. Hodgson.

Edmund I. Lee, *Trustee.*

January 3. eots

Bank of Alexandria.

JANUARY 1, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank for the half year ending this day is delared, and will be ready to be paid to them on Thursday the 4th inst.

By order of the President and Directors,

Gurden Chapen, Cashier.

January 2. co8w

GRAND LOTTERY,
Three Prizes of 25,000 Dolls. each.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,

Union College Lottery, No. I.

MANAGERS.

William W. Gilbert, Benjamin Dewitt, George Merchant, | *Isaac Dennison,* AND *Stephen Thorne.*

SCHEME.

3	Prizes of	$25,000	is $75,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5 000	5,000
4	250 Tickets each,	7,000	7,000
2		2,000	4,000
5		1,000	5,000
28		500	14,000
30		200	6,000
50		100	5,000
100		50	5,000
200		20	4,000
10,500		10	105,000
10,924	Prizes,		245,000
24,076	Blanks,		
35,000	Tickets, at 7 dollars, is		245,000

Less than 2 1-4 blanks to a prize; subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing.

OF THE ANNEXED PRIZES.

1st drawn No. 10th day of drawing, entitled to $1,000.

1st do. 15th do. 250 Tickets from No. 1 to No. 250, inclusive.*

1st do. 20th do. 250 do from No. 251 to 500, inclusive.

1st do. 25th do 550 do. from No. 22,001 to 22,250, inclusive

1st do 30th do. 250 do. from No. 22,251 to 22,500, inclusive.

1st do. 35th do. Cash, 25,000 dolls.

1st do. 40th do. 1000

1st do. 45th do. 25,000

First 4000 Blanks drawn to be entitled to a Ten Dollar prize each.

☞ The drawing will commence in the City of New York on the third Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day (except the last day, when there will remain 800 to be drawn) until finished.

TICKETS for sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, where all tickets sold by him may be examined, and information obtained respecting the Lottery during the drawing, free of expence Prizes in the Baltimore College Lottery will be taken at their full value for Tickets in this Lottery, and the difference paid in cash. Cash will also be advanced for prizes as soon as drawn, at a moderate discount.

Present price of tickets eight dollars.

January 1.

* Should the first number, on the 15th day of drawing, be either of the numbers from 1 to 250, inclusive, then, in that case, the next drawn number (not one of those numbers) shall draw, and be entitled to the 250 tickets, with the prizes and blanks that may be drawn to them previous to the 15th day of drawing; and in the like manner with tickets for the 20th, 25th, and 30th days of drawing; so that a person with one ticket may draw One Thousand Tickets! Question—How? Answer—Suppose No. 11,175, is the property of *A*, the first drawn number on the 15th day of drawing, which will entitle *A* to the numbers from 1 to 250; and the first drawn number on the 20th day of drawing, may be No 175, which will entitle him to the numbers from 251 to 500. The first drawn number, on the 25th day, may be No. 375, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,001 to 22,250, inclusive; and the first drawn number, on the 30th day of drawing, may be one of the 750 tickets already drawn, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,250 to 22,500—Yes, sir, and the thousand tickets may draw One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

Public Sale.

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust from *Samuel Bailey* to us, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain debts to *William Wilson*, surviving administrator of *Cumberland Wilson*, deceased, and to *Benjamin Botts*, we will offer at public sale, for cash, on the 19th day of March next, at the front door of the court-house, in Fairfax county, a TRACT OF LAND, in the said county, described in the deed as situated on Occoquan Creek, adjoining to the town of Colchester, and devised to the said *Samuel Bailey* by his father *William Bailey*—supposed to contain four hundred acres.

Thomas Harrison, jun.
R. I. Taylor.

December 8. eots

For Rent or Sale,
A Bake-house & Dwelling-house.

THAT Bake House and Dwelling House situate at the corner of Water and Oronoko streets, at present occupied by Mr. Andrew Jamieson. Possession may be had the first day of January next.

John Dundas.

November 17. d1wkeotf

Thomas P. de Valangin,

begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the stand lately occupied by Mr. *Samuel M'Clard* on King street, and continues to offer for sale, a handsome assortment of LIQUORS and GROCERIES, on the lowest terms for cash, viz.

Imperial, Hyson, YoungHyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong & Bohea } TEAS of the latest importation.

First and second quality New Orleans and West India Sugars.

Madeira, Lisbon, Malaga and Old Port in bottles, } WINES.

Hollands' and country Gin.

Cognac, Bourdeaux, Peach and Apple Brandy.

Best Jamaica, Antigua, and New England Rum.

Whiskey in barrels and by retail.

Cherry Bounce.

Spanish Cigars of a very superior quality.

Green and white coffee, chocolate, mace, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, pimento, pepper, race and ground ginger, rice, pearl and common barley, arrowetto, madder, indigo copperas, allum, brimstone, saltpetre, starch fig blue, white and brown soap, mould and dipt candles, gunpowder, shot, flints, first, second and third quality smoaking tobacco, James river and small twist tobacco, Maccabau, rappee and Scotch snuff, best Florence oil in flasks.

Has also on hand,

A few superior quality Gosben Cheese.

December 12. 3aw4w

Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels,

Forming a complete History of the Origin and Progress of Discovery by Sea and Land, from the most authentic Sources.

THE first number of this valuable Work is just come to hand and is ready for inspection at the store of the subscriber, in King-street, and with Mr. *Triplet*, at the coffee house.

Fully aware of the impositions that have been practised upon the public by strangers soliciting subscriptions from distant places; the Editors invite their examination of a Work perhaps the most useful, entertaining as well as extensive in its kind that has ever been undertaken in any country. And they flatter themselves that the American will by no means shrink from a comparison with the London edition, tho' offered at six dollars per Vol. less.

This number may be considered as a fair specimen of the execution of the work, and will be left a short time for examination, before the 2d number is put to press. After this the subscription will be raised to $2 25 each number; and but a few more copies printed than are sufficient to supply the subscribers, that the early patrons of this valuable Work may have a decided advantage—subsequent applications may therefore come too late.

It is also the intention of the Editor to annex to the last number a complete list of names of the subscribers as the patrons and encouragers of useful knowledge, the arts and literature of the United States.

Subscriptions are received by the subscriber.

James Kennedy, sen.

December 5. eotf

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Just received for sale by the subscriber,

Illustrations of Shakespear, by Mrs. Lennox.

The Parents Assistant, or Stories for Children, by Maria Edgworth.

Letters and Reflections, of the Austrian Field Marshal Prince de Ligne, by Madame de Stael.

Hutton's Arithmetic and Book keeping

The Yankee in London.

Murray's Spelling-Book, neat small New York edition.

Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages & Travels, first number is ready for delivery to subscribers.

A few setts of Cœlebs and Dr. Buchanan's celebrated Sermon, called the "Star in the East," may be had of

James Kennedy, Sen.

505 Acres of Land for Sale.

I WISH TO SELL the above quantity of LAND, situated near the road leading from Georgetown to Alexandria, and about an equal distance from each town.

This property is fully one half covered with wood, which will render it an advisable purchase, on the terms that I will sell it.

George H. Terrett, Esq. will shew the land to any gentleman who wishes to see it, and will give the necessary information.

George H. Chapman.

December 16. 2atf

FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Girl, between 11 and 12 years of age. Apply to the Printer.

January 5. eo